

shores, sand dunes, etc., along the coast, Greenland to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

In typical *Coelopleurum lucidum* the involucels are spatulate-lanceolate or linear and entire, rarely exceeding the pedicels. On the coast of New England, however, occurs a form in which all or nearly all the involucels are converted into large 3-lobed or 3-parted serrate leaves which conspicuously exceed the umbellules. This may be called

*C. LUCIDUM*, forma **frondosum**, n. f., involucelli bracteolis foliaceis trilobatis vel tripartitis serratis.—MAINE: Cape Porpoise, Kennebunkport, July 2, 1901, *Kate Furbish* (TYPE in Gray Herb.); Wells, 1898, *Kate Furbish*. MASSACHUSETTS: Beverly Bay, August, 1847, *Chas. Pickering*; Swampscott, August 5, 1886, *C. W. Swan*.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL SPECIMEN OF *DAUCUS CAROTA*.—The recent notes in *RHODORA*, xxi. 70 (1919), by Dr. Robinson concerning a dark-flowered *Daucus Carota* L. remind the writer of a completely colored specimen collected at Bridgeport, Conn., 11 Sept., 1918, by Franklin A. Russell and now deposited in Gray Herbarium.

In this plant the petals throughout all the umbels were wholly very dark purple, similar to those so commonly observed in the central floret. The plant bore several similar compound umbels and was normal in all respects except color of petals.

The "pale-roseate" color-phase seems to be near the other extreme. Between the two are certain intermediates in which the marginal portion of some or even all petals is dark purple, sometimes rather sharply defined or usually gradually diffused toward a central roseate tinge or to entire extinction. Such specimens sometimes display entire petals of the darker color, very rarely, it is true to the extent of any considerable part of one or many umbels.

These observations cover a period of years and have been limited by the general infrequency of such abnormalities although not looked upon as very remarkable.

In relation to the dark coloring of the flowers it may be worthy of mention that the foliage of this species, as in numerous others of the family, is quite commonly shaded or suffused in the same way but, so far as the writer has observed, never in a definite relation to

similar color in the flowers. The fertility and general vigor of all seems to be about normal or even exceptionally robust in isolated cases.—EDWIN H. EAMES, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

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THE WHITE-FLOWERED BIRD'S EYE PRIMROSE.—*Primula mistassinica* Michx. ordinarily has lilac or flesh-colored flowers, but occasionally white corollas are found. In Newfoundland, however, the white-flowered form is abundant, often the only color seen. The plant is so strongly contrasted with the typical form of the species that it should have formal designation and may be called

PRIMULA MISTASSINICA Michx., forma **leucantha**, n. f., corolla lactea.

Corolla milk-white.—TYPE from NEWFOUNDLAND: borders of ponds on the limestone tableland, alt. 200–300 m., Table Mt., Port à Port Bay, July 16 and 17, 1914, *Fernald & St. John*, no. 10,861.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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NOTES FROM MATINICUS.—In the summer of 1918 the writer noticed five or six plants of *Amsinckia* growing in and near an abandoned chicken-run. A specimen was sent to Prof. M. L. Fernald for identification and he reports it to be *Amsinckia Douglasiana* A.DC., a native of California, which is there abundant but which has never before been reported from the east. It would appear that having decided to come east, it made up its mind to come as far as possible, as Matinicus is twenty miles off the Maine coast. It remains to be seen whether it will become established or is just a casual.

Another interesting fact concerning this island is that it is a hitherto unpublished station for *Typha angustifolia* L. There is one large marsh which is occupied in about equal parts by *T. angustifolia* and *T. latifolia*. Although unpublished, this station has been known to me for a number of years. Previously its easternmost known habitat was near the lower Kennebec. A specimen from Matinicus has been verified by Professor Fernald, and deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—C. A. E. LONG, Matinicus, Maine.